IV. RESULTS

We successfully tested 28 fuel/stove combinations, three times each. The methods and results of primary measurements are found in **Appendices E & F.** Here we derive instant emissions ratios and K-factors, power levels, efficiencies, carbon balances and ultimate K-factors, and emission factors.

A. Emission Ratios

Gross and net concentrations of pollutants in the fluegas of fuel/stove combinations are presented in **Appendix F** along with a discussion of the cross-laboratory comparison for quality control the resulting corrections applied to the data. **Table 3** shows the resulting instant ratios to CO₂. Also shown are the instant K-values.

According to the Indian standard for domestic LPG stoves, the limit for CO/CO₂ emission ratio is 0.02 (BIS, 1984). This ratio provides a simply measured indicator of combustion quality and this limit is thought to keep the risk of acute CO poisoning to acceptable levels. In our experiments, the mean CO/CO₂ ratios for biogas, LPG, and kerosene wick stoves are below this limit. The ratios for all biofuels and charcoal are much higher than this value. The highest CO/CO₂ ratio is found for charcoal. These are the same results as found in the Manila pilot study (Smith *et al.* 1992; 1993).

The CO emission ratio for wood varied from 0.03 to 0.17. The higher emission ratio 0.17 was recorded for wood in the improved mud stove. The CO emission ratios for the two wood species in traditional mud and three-rock stove are between 0.03 and 0.04. Hao *et al.* (1990) reported the CO emission ratio for wood stoves as 0.06 for open combustion over a range of biomass types. This discrepancy may be due to the difference in measurement techniques, particularly in that Hao et al. were not able to monitor all carbon outputs, which would tend to inflate the apparent CO emission ratios.

The range of CO emission ratios (0.14-0.16) for the improved vented mud stove (ivm) is much higher than the CO emission ratio for some of improved mud stoves (between 0.04 and 0.07) reported in FAO (1993); whereas the range of CO emission ratios for wood fuel in the improved vented ceramic stove (ivc) is within this range (0.03-0.6). The CO emission ratio for wood in the improved unvented metal stove (imet), is the same (0.04) as given in FAO (1993). Clearly, because of the large differences that occur with changes in design, more effort is needed to identify exactly which aspects of stove design affect these ratios.

The CO emission ratios for dungcake and crop residues are higher than the ratios for wood fuel in all types of stoves tested. This is similar to the findings of the earlier study by FAO. Except for dungcake, all other tested fuels produced a CO ratio higher in the ivm stove. In general, our N_2O/CO_2 ratios are lower than the 0.007 quoted by Crutzen and Andreae (1990), who, however, did not monitor small-scale combustion devices directly.

Table 3. Instant emission ratios and nominal combustion efficiencies (NCE) for all tests. ($K = \text{sum of ratios of all carbon in all airborne products of incomplete combustion to carbon in <math>CO_2$)

E1 C	CO/CO	CII / CO	TNMOC/CO	TCD/CO	V In at a set	NCE 1//1 · 1 \
Fuel-Stove	CO/CO_2	CH_4/CO_2	TNMOC/CO ₂	TSP/CO_2	K-Instant	NCE = 1/(1+k)
Gas	620E2	1 07E 5	0.0106	5 77E 4	0.0255	0.075
LPG LPG	6.3 0 E-3 9.34E-3	1.27E-5 1.21E-4	0.0186 0.0156	5.77E-4	0.0255 0.0256	0.975
LPG			0.0136	5.46E-4	0.0236	0.975
	7.24E-3	5.72E-6		7.10E-4		0.982
Biogas	2.05E-3	3.46E-4	4.22E-4 0.00207	3.73E-4	0.00319	0.997
Biogas	3.00E-3	0.00524		0.00146	0.0118	0.988
Biogas	1.34E-3	2.02E-4	3.97E-4	4.05E-5	0.00198	0.998
Kerosene	0.0250	0.00120	0.0125	6 10E 4	0.0404	0.052
kero-pres	0.0350	0.00120	0.0125	6.12E-4	0.0494	0.953
kero-pres	0.0380	0.00107	0.0180	1.05E-3	0.0581	0.945
kero-pres	0.0267	7.40E-4	0.0174	9.67E-4	0.0459	0.956
kero-wick	6.69E-3	1.20E-4	0.0122	9.06E-4	0.0109	0.981
kero-wick	0.0109	4.09E-4	0.0131	2.67E-4	0.0246	0.976
kero-wick	0.0100	2.59E-4	0.0108	4.63E-4	0.0215	0.979
Charfuel	0.107	0.0120	0.00020	0.00210	0.222	0.010
Charcoal	0.197	0.0128	0.00938	0.00318	0.222	0.818
Charcoal	0.201	0.00680	0.0131	0.00474	0.226	0.816
Charcoal	0.143	0.00762	0.00949	0.00151	0.162	0.861
Charbriq	0.135	0.00749	0.0301	0.00516	0.177	0.849
Charbriq	0.103	0.00562	0.0268	0.00373	0.139	0.878
Charbriq	0.121	0.0146	0.0174	0.00105	0.154	0.867
Wood	0.04.5	0.000.00	0.04.40	0.0100	0.0070	0.004
Acacia-imet	0.0465	0.00968	0.0169	0.0122	0.0853	0.921
Acacia-imet	0.0409	0.00784	0.0174	0.00700	0.0731	0.932
Acacia-imet	0.0393	0.00626	0.0245	0.0175	0.0875	0.920
Acacia-ivc	0.0232	0.00741	0.0361	0.0145	0.0813	0.925
Acacia-ivc	0.0236	0.00356	0.0305	0.0129	0.0706	0.934
Acacia-ivc	0.0392	0.00575	0.0290	0.0115	0.0855	0.921
Acacia-ivm	0.152	0.0290	0.0362	0.0158	0.233	0.811
Acacia-ivm	0.131	0.0346	0.0297	0.00959	0.205	0.830
Acacia-ivm	0.142	0.0374	0.0288	0.0108	0.219	0.820
Acacia-3R	0.0359	0.0174	0.0209	0.00483	0.0791	0.927
Acacia-3R	0.0342	0.0211	0.0163	0.00440	0.0759	0.929
Acacia-3R	0.0387	0.0286	0.0209	0.00823	0.0965	0.912
Acacia-tm	0.0397	0.0103	0.0128	0.00111	0.0639	0.940
Acacia-tm	0.0288	0.00598	0.0161	0.00235	0.0533	0.949
Acacia-tm	0.0351	0.00590	0.0154	0.00258	0.059	0.944

(continued)

Table 3 (continued)

Table 3 (continue						
Fuel-Stove	CO/CO_2		TNMOC/CO ₂	TSP/CO_2	K-Instant	NCE = 1/(1+k)
Eucal-imet	0.0356	0.00289	0.0439	0.00789	0.090	0.917
Eucal-imet	0.0543	0.00967	0.0284	0.00547	0.098	0.911
Eucal-imet	0.0525	0.00772	0.0175	0.00365	0.081	0.925
Eucal-ivc	0.0638	0.0169	0.0388	0.00711	0.127	0.888
Eucal-ivc	0.0907	0.00265	0.0133	0.00691	0.114	0.898
Eucal-ivc	0.0358	0.00924	0.00162	0.00358	0.050	0.952
Eucal-ivm	0.166	0.0298	0.0632	0.00977	0.269	0.788
Eucal-ivm	0.144	0.0233	0.0451	0.00487	0.218	0.821
Eucal-ivm	0.156	0.0419	0.0884	0.00996	0.296	0.771
Eucal-3R	0.0316	0.00300	0.0117	0.00207	0.048	0.954
Eucal-3R	0.0401	0.00627	0.0168	0.00164	0.065	0.939
Eucal-3R	0.0281	0.00322	0.0113	0.00204	0.045	0.957
Rootfuel						
root-ivm	0.0370	0.00314	0.0367	0.0143	0.091	0.917
root-ivm	0.0439	0.00599	0.0308	0.00487	0.086	0.921
root-ivm	0.0494	0.00738	0.0251	0.00557	0.087	0.920
root-imet	0.0416	0.00331	0.00744	0.00307	0.055	0.947
root-imet	0.0642	0.00629	0.0285	0.00202	0.101	0.908
root-imet	0.0475	0.00550	0.0163	0.00169	0.071	0.934
root-tm	0.0246	0.0239	0.0252	0.00320	0.077	0.929
root-tm	0.0205	0.00250	0.0268	0.000615	0.050	0.952
root-tm	0.0474	0.0320	0.0205	0.00221	0.102	0.907
Crop Residues						
must-ivm	0.158	0.0421	0.0614	0.0136	0.275	0.784
must-ivm	0.0972	0.111	0.0790	0.0119	0.299	0.770
must-ivm	0.158	0.0423	0.0517	0.0126	0.265	0.791
must-ivc	0.0505	0.00646	0.0333	0.00831	0.099	0.910
must-ivc	0.0889	0.0140	0.0883	0.0205	0.212	0.825
must-ivc	0.0928	0.0148	0.0543	0.0129	0.175	0.851
must-imet	0.0558	0.00731	0.0273	0.00791	0.098	0.910
must-imet	0.0945	0.0122	0.0348	0.00338	0.145	0.873
must-imet	0.0469	0.00425	0.00744	0.00670	0.065	0.939
must-tm	0.0762	0.0199	0.0335	0.00163	0.131	0.884
must-tm	0.108	0.0204	0.00730	0.00196	0.138	0.879
must-tm	0.0555	0.00830	0.00732	0.00175	0.073	0.932
rice-ivm	0.288	0.00916	0.0200	0.0590	0.376	0.727
rice-ivm	0.0921	0.0111	0.0200	0.105	0.228	0.814
rice-ivm	0.117	0.0151	0.0200	0.0113	0.164	0.859
rice-tm	0.0865	0.0126	0.0192	0.00221	0.121	0.892
rice-tm	0.0785	0.0224	0.0246	0.00298	0.129	0.886
rice-tm	0.0448	0.00584	0.0189	0.00286	0.072	0.932
						(continued)

(continued)

Table 3 (continued)

Tuble 5 (continu	<i>cu</i>)					
Fuel-Stove	CO/CO_2	CH_4/CO_2	$TNMOC/CO_2$	TSP/CO_2	K-Instant	NCE = 1/(1+k)
Dung						_
dung-ivc	0.0367	0.00740	0.0653	0.00622	0.116	0.896
dung-ivc	0.0696	0.0148	0.0935	0.00959	0.188	0.842
dung-ivc	0.0377	0.00646	0.0646	0.00591	0.115	0.897
dung-tm	0.0709	0.0128	0.0483	0.00703	0.139	0.878
dung-tm	0.0835	0.0187	0.0450	0.00409	0.151	0.869
dung-tm	0.0737	0.0145	0.0410	0.00627	0.136	0.881
dung-ivm	0.0362	0.00693	0.0589	0.00508	0.107	0.903
dung-ivm	0.0607	0.0140	0.0804	0.00702	0.162	0.861
dung-ivm	0.0383	0.00457	0.0645	0.00496	0.112	0.899
dung-hara	0.132	0.123	0.0551	0.00181	0.311	0.763
dung-hara	0.0987	0.0226	0.0736	0.00249	0.197	0.835
dung-hara	0.0720	0.0128	0.0466	0.00190	0.133	0.882

B. Power and Thermal Efficiency

Thermal performance measured as power input and overall thermal efficiency (η) of various stove fuel combinations tested were calculated according to the methodology described in **Appendix D**. We did not attempt to change the power in different experiments except those due to interventions in the fire to ensure a steady flame. The power input and efficiency values for three experiments for each fuel/stove combination were averaged and given in **Tables 4 and 5.**

The tables show that the power input of the stoves tested ranged from 1.3 kW for kerosene wick stove to 7.6 kW for mustard stalk in traditional stoves. The average power inputs for the stoves burning gaseous and liquid fuels were low, 1.3- 1.7 kW. For solid fuels the power inputs varied from 1.6 kW for char briquettes in Angethi to 7.6 kW for mustard stalks in traditional stoves. Compared with the improved stoves, the traditional stove had high power in all of the fuel categories. Among various fuels tested the power-input increases from gaseous fuel and kerosene to wood, and charcoal to dung cake to crop residues (**Figure 4**), generally in line with the energy ladder framework (Smith 1990; OTA 1992).

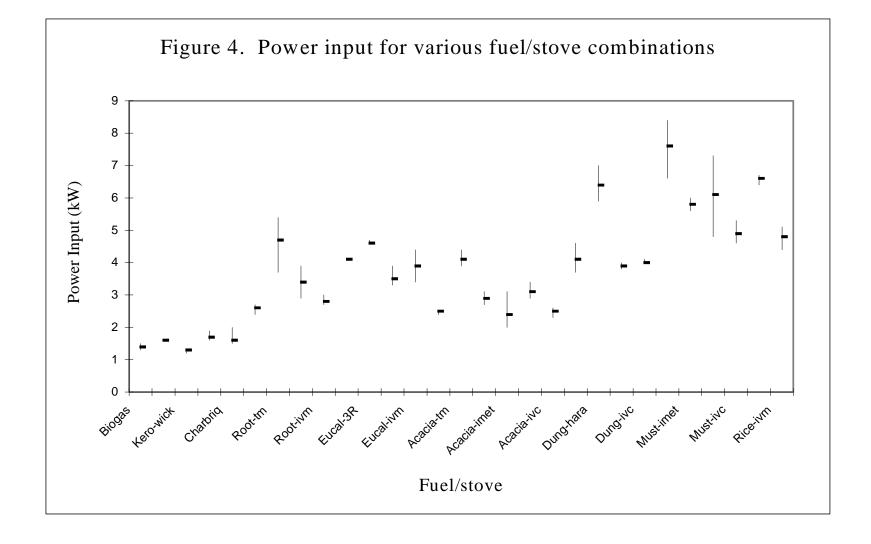
Table 4. Power input and thermal efficiency for gaseous and liquid fuels

Fuel/stove	Power kW	Efficiency $\%$ (η)
LPG	$1.6 \pm (0.1)$	$53.6 \pm (2.2)$
Biogas	$1.6 \pm (0.1) \\ 1.4 \pm (0.1)$	$57.3 \pm (0.5)$
Kerosene/wick	$1.3 \pm (0.1)$	$50.0 \pm (6.7)$
Kerosene/pressure	$1.7 \pm (0.1)$	$47.0 \pm (2.2)$

Table 5. Power input and thermal efficiency for solid fuels

Fuel-stove	Power kW	Efficiency $\%$ (η)
Acacia-ivc	$2.5 \pm (0.2)$	$29.0 \pm (1.9)$
Eucal-ivc	$2.5 \pm (0.1)$	$28.7 \pm (1.0)$
Acacia-imet	$2.4 \pm (0.6)$	$25.7 \pm (2.5)$
Acacia-ivm	$3.1 \pm (0.2)$	$23.5 \pm (2.2)$
Root-imet	$3.4 \pm (0.5)$	$22.8 \pm (1.2)$
Eucal-ivm	$3.9 \pm (0.5)$	$22.0 \pm (1.8)$
Must-imet	$5.8 \pm (0.2)$	$21.7 \pm (1.6)$
Eucal-imet	$3.5 \pm (0.3)$	$21.4 \pm (1.8)$
Root-ivm	$2.8 \pm (0.5)$	$19.7 \pm (1.3)$
Must-ivc	$4.9 \pm (0.4)$	$18.5 \pm (0.8)$
Acacia-tm	$4.1 \pm (0.2)$	$18.2 \pm (0.6)$
Acacia-3 rock	$2.9 \pm (0.2)$	$18.1\pm(0.6)$
Eucal-3 rock	$4.6 \pm (0.1)$	$17.7 \pm (0.3)$
Charcoal	$2.6 \pm (0.2)$	$17.5 \pm (2.7)$
Eucal-tm	$4.1 \pm (0.0)$	$16.7 \pm (0.7)$
Charbriquette	$1.6 \pm (0.3)$	$16.4 \pm (0.5)$
Root-tm	$4.7 \pm (0.9)$	$14.2 \pm (1.8)$
Must-ivm	$6.1 \pm (1.2)$	$13.5 \pm (0.5)$
Dung-ivc	$4.0 \pm (0.1)$	$12.8 \pm (1.0)$
Must-tm	$7.6 \pm (1.0)$	$12.4 \pm (1.0)$
Rice-ivm	$4.8 \pm (0.4)$	$10.9 \pm (1.0)$
Dung-ivm	$3.9 \pm (0.1)$	$10.0\pm(0.2)$
Rice-tm	$6.6 \pm (0.2)$	$9.8 \pm (1.1)$
Dung-tm	$4.1 \pm (0.5)$	$9.4 \pm (0.6)$
Dung-hara	$6.4 \pm (0.6)$	$8.2 \pm (1.3)$

(Standard Deviation of three tests shown)



The average thermal efficiency (η) of the biogas stove (57.3%) is the highest among all stoves tested. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) recommend that the efficiency of domestic biogas burner should not be less than 55%. A report of KVIC states that a thermal efficiency of 59.5% could be obtained for the corresponding power of 1.61kW (Kishore and Dhingra 1990), quite close to our average efficiency of 57.3% for the corresponding power of 1.59 kW. The average efficiency of the LPG stove is 53.6%, which is less than the BIS specification of 60% (BIS-4246 1984). The kerosene wick stove had the efficiency of 50% and the average efficiency of kerosene pressure stove was 47%. The efficiency of the kerosene wick stove is less than the efficiency of 57% reported previously (TERI 1987). In addition, previous studies have sometimes found that the pressure stove is more efficient, unlike our finding.³

The efficiency of Angethi (17.5%) with charcoal is comparable to that (15.3%) quoted by Wazir (1981). The average efficiency of traditional stoves with various biomass fuels varied from 9.4 to 18.2%, being low for dungcake and high for wood. Wazir (1981) reported the efficiencies of the traditional stove vary from 5 to 20%. George (1997) found the efficiency of traditional mud stove to average 17.9%. The average efficiency of the 3-rock stove was also about 18% which is within the efficiency range (12-24%) reported in TERI (1987).

The efficiencies of the improved stoves were higher than that of the traditional and 3-rock stoves. The improved vented ceramic (ivc) had high efficiency for all fuels except crop residues. The average efficiencies of the improved vented mud stove (ivm - *Nada chulha*) across fuels varied from 10% to 23.5%, which is compatible with the range reported by Pal and Joshi (1989) of 10.8% to 19.6%. Our measurements using wood fuels in the improved unvented stove (*Priyagni* - imet) of 21.4 & 25.7% are compatible with the 26% reported by FAO (1993). Among various fuels, dungcake had the lowest efficiency in all stoves, being lowest of all in the Hara stove (8.2%).

Tables 4 and 5 show that the overall thermal efficiency (η) increases by moving up the energy ladder from dungcake to crop residue to wood to kerosene to gas. This pattern is similar to the typical energy ladder of South Asia discussed by Smith *et al.* (1994).

Overall stove thermal efficiency was determined by the method outlined in Appendix D, i.e. dividing the calorific value of the fuel used in a test run into the heat absorbed by the water in the pot during the same run. It is a linear combination of two internal efficiencies:

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³ It is useful to note in this context, however, that the standard deviation of the kero-wick stove efficiencies was high in our experiments (COV = 13%, Table 3), indicating no statistically significant difference between the two kerosene stoves in overall efficiency (η) .

$$\eta = NCE * HTE \tag{14}$$

NCE (nominal combustion efficiency) is the percentage of the chemical energy in the fuel that is actually released and is defined here as the percentage of airborne fuel carbon released as CO₂

$$NCE = 1/(K+1) - see Equations (1-3)$$
 (15)

Instant NCEs are shown in the last column of Table 3. HTE (nominal heat transfer efficiency) is the percentage of heat released by combustion that is absorbed by the water in the pot. This was not measured directly in our experiments and is determined using Equation 14, since both NCE and η are available from the tests.

From an environmental point of view, the two most important parameters are 1/(1-NCE) which is a direct indicator of how much PIC pollution is released and η which indicates the amount of fuel used. To ease comparisons, we will frequently summarize our main results by fuel/stove combination using the ranking derived by application of an Environmental Stove Index (ESI) that is composed of these two parameters:

$$ESI = \ln[\eta/(1-NCE)] \tag{16}$$

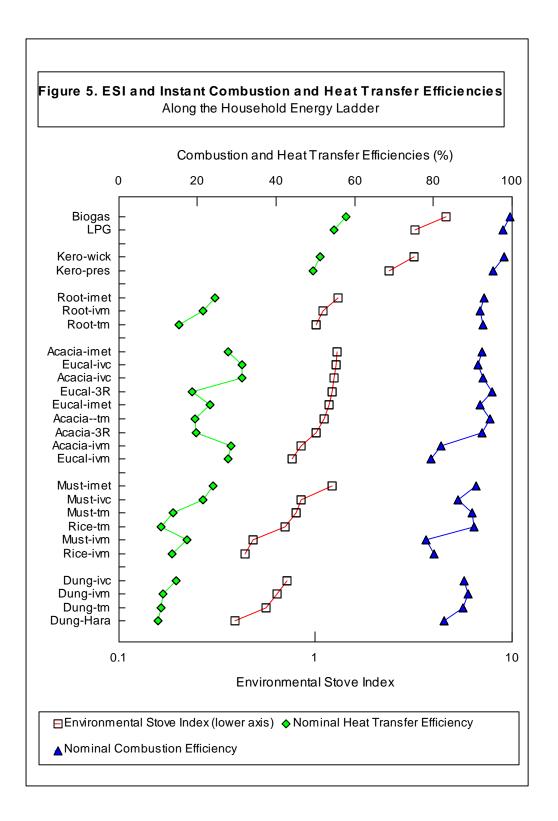
As shown in **Figure 5**, HTE and NCE each trends downward with ESI, although the differences between stove designs cause some deviations.

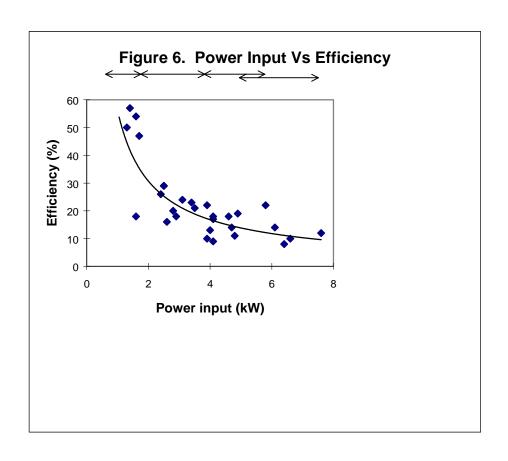
The average overall efficiency of fuel/stove combinations decreases with increasing average power levels in a nonlinear way (**Figure 6**). Biogas, LPG, and kerosene stoves burned at low power with high efficiencies, the reverse of dungcake and crop residues.

The relative performance of stove types is shown in **Figure 7.** Note the relatively good performance of the improved metal stove (imet) compared to the other two improved stoves. The other two, however, are vented, which would presumably reduce indoor pollution levels. It is interesting also that the simplest stove in the world, the three-rock stove (3R) is a better performer than most of the improved stoves tested.

C. Carbon Balances

Table 6 shows the gross carbon balances per unit fuel carbon of each fuel/stove combination. The first columns are for instant combustion, as in **Figure 3a.** The second set of column show the ultimate values, which represent the total of processes in **Figures 3a and 3b.** The two are the same for kerosene and gaseous fuels because they produce no char and the same for dung and crop residues because they produce char of too low quality to burn. Also shown are the ultimate K-factors and NCEs.





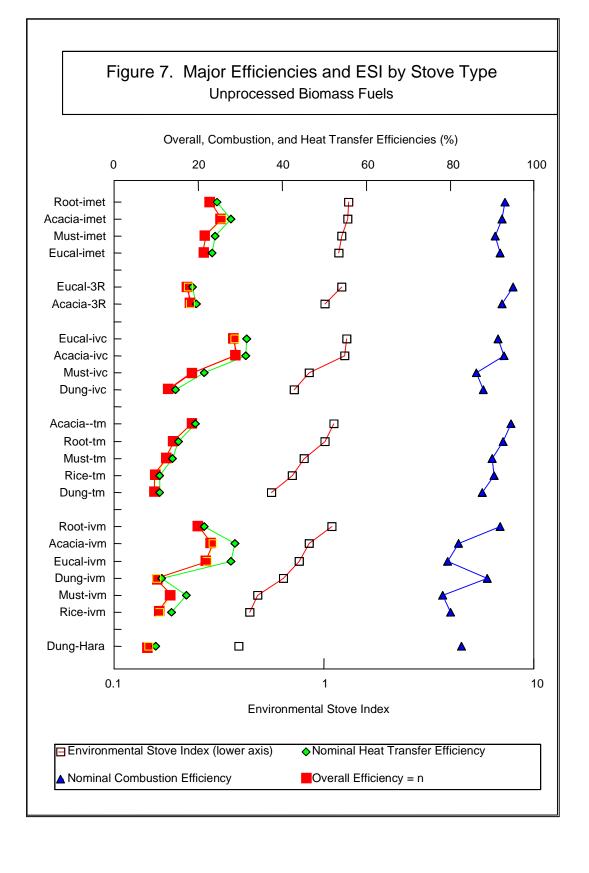


Table 6. Gross instant and ultimate carbon balances; grams carbon based on 1.0 kilogram fuel input. (See Figure 3.) The two measures are the same except for wood and root fuels. Ultimate K-factors, nominal combustion efficiencies (NCEs), and heat transfer efficiencies (HTEs) are also shown.

Fuel/stove			Instant				Ultim	ate		K-factor	NCE	HTE
	Fuel	Char/ash	CO_2	PIC	TSP	Char/ash	CO_2	PIC	TSP			
LPG	860	0	841.4	19.0	0.514					0.0231	0.978	0.548
Biogas	396	0	393.8	1.97	0.247					0.00562	0.995	0.577
Kero-pressure	843	0	802.6	40.2	0.699					0.0510	0.951	0.494
Kero-wick	843	0	825.5	17.7	0.449					0.0220	0.978	0.511
Charcoal	800	9.93	657.5	131	2.05					0.202	0.831	0.210
Charbriq	503	0.601	434.7	66.4	1.43					0.156	0.861	0.190
Eucal-imet	454	76.9	345.8	29.1	1.96	0.954	409.0	41.7	2.16	0.107	0.902	0.237
Eucal-ivm	454	157	236.2	59.4	1.90	1.94	364.9	85.0	2.32	0.239	0.807	0.273
Eucal-ivc	454	130	295.9	26.5	1.71	1.62	402.9	47.8	2.09	0.124	0.889	0.323
Eucal-3R	454	98.9	337.6	17.1	0.644	1.23	418.9	33.2	0.936	0.0815	0.924	0.191
Acacia-tm	418	130	272.7	15.4	0.558	1.61	379.5	36.6	0.888	0.0988	0.910	0.200
Acacia-imet	418	102	291.3	20.3	3.54	1.26	375.1	37.0	3.84	0.109	0.902	0.285
Acacia-ivm	418	169	204.8	42.4	2.56	2.09	343.6	70.0	3.02	0.212	0.824	0.285
Acacia-ivc	418	189	213.0	14.0	2.78	2.34	368.0	44.9	3.35	0.131	0.884	0.328
Acacia-3R	418	120	276.0	21.6	1.63	1.49	374.8	41.2	1.97	0.115	0.896	0.202
Root-tm	518	56.4	428.7	31.8	0.857	0.699	475.1	41.1	1.02	0.0886	0.917	0.155
Root-imet	518	74.5	412.4	30.3	0.912	0.924	473.6	42.5	1.12	0.0921	0.915	0.249
Root-ivm	518	110	376.1	30.0	3.09	1.36	466.3	47.9	3.36	0.110	0.921	0.219
Must-tm	421	26.2	355.1	39.4	0.631					0.113	0.898	0.138
Must-imet	421	15.0	368.7	35.3	2.22					0.102	0.907	0.239
Must-ivm	421	48.2	291.5	77.6	3.71					0.279	0.781	0.173
Must-ivc	421	62.0	309.5	45.3	4.26					0.160	0.861	0.215
Rice-tm	381	49.2	300.3	31.2	0.802					0.106	0.903	0.108
Rice-ivm	381	46.0	268.1	51.8	14.9					0.249	0.769	0.136
Dung-tm	334	14.4	280.1	38.1	1.61					0.142	0.822	0.107
Dung-ivm	334	7.07	290.5	35.2	1.63					0.126	0.887	0.113
Dung-ivc	334	9.56	285.3	37.4	2.03					0.138	0.877	0.146
Dung-hara	334	12.9	265.6	55.0	0.545					0.209	0.824	0.099

D. Ultimate Emission Factors

Emission factors were estimated separately for the three experiments in each fuel/stove combination and the results expressed as an average of the three experiments done for each. Three types of ultimate emission factors are presented here:⁴

- --Emission factors per kilogram fuel in pollutant mass (Ef_m): **Table 7**
- --Emission factors per kilogram fuel in pollutant carbon mass (Ef_m): **Table 7**
- --Emission factors per MJ net energy in fuel (EF_e): Table 8
- --Emission factors per MJ delivered energy (EF_d): **Table 8**

EF_d is based on 1.0 MJ delivered to the pot and thus takes into account the energy efficiency of the stove. Although there is obviously much variation throughout the nation, 1.0 MJ delivered represents a typical amount of energy used to cook a household meal.

The appropriate type of emission factor to use depends on the policy question being asked. Here, we start with a discussion of emissions factors per unit fuel mass.

The CO₂ emission factor by fuel mass is high for LPG due to the high carbon content in the fuel (about 86%) and good combustion efficiency of the stove, which lead to high CO₂ and less PIC (products of incomplete combustion - CO, CH₄, TNMOC).

The CO emission factor is high for charcoal (275 g/kg) and low for biogas (2 g/kg), reflecting relative NCEs. CO emission factors for *eucalyptus* varies from 26-85 g/kg, with those from the three-rock stove being at the low end. For rootfuel and rice straw, the emission factors for improved stoves are also higher than the traditional stoves, a finding consistent with Ahuja *et al.* (1987). Increased emission factors for "improved" stoves is consistent with previous evidence that design changes directed at improving efficiency can actually increase emission factors for many pollutants (TERI 1985). This is because they generally work to increase NTE, but in the process lower NCE.

CH₄ emission factors are low for gases and kerosene, but quite high for crop residues in improved stoves. Among the three improved stoves, in most of the cases the emission factor is high for the ivm stoves and lower for ivc stoves. Comparatively, the efficiency is higher in ivc, which may be due to the ceramic lining and the firebox design that helps in proper airflow and in turn enhances NCE.

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⁴ As discussed in **Appendix F**, because of canister shipping problems, no N_2O data are available for rootfuel and dung. Consequently, we have estimated the N_2O emissions by extrapolation from the measured wood and crop residue emissions and relative N content in the fuels, as explained in the footnotes to **Table 7**.

Table 7. Ultimate emissions by fuel mass on a pollutant mass basis (g/kg) and on a carbon mass basis (g-C/kg)

Fuel-Stove	K-factor			By Pollutar	nt Mass (g	/kg)			By Pollutant Carbon Mass (g-C/kg)				
		CO_2	CO	CH_4	TNMOC	$C N_2O$	TSP	CO_2	CO	CH_4	TNMOC	N_2O	TSP
Biogas	0.0056	1444	1.950	1.005	0.5670	0.0950	0.5250	393.8	0.8357	0.7538	0.3780	0.0605	0.2470
LPG	0.023	3085	14.93	0.0500	18.78	0.1470	0.5140	841.4	6.399	0.0375	12.52	0.0935	0.5140
Kero-wick	0.022	3027	17.65	0.2880	14.86	0.0790	0.5160	825.5	7.564	0.2160	9.907	0.0503	0.4490
Kero-pres	0.051	2943	62.10	1.071	19.20	0.1020	0.7010	802.6	26.61	0.8033	12.80	0.0649	0.6990
Root-imet	0.092	1737	74.68	3.501	11.77	0.4764	1.176	473.6	32.01	2.626	7.847	0.3032	1.123
Acacia-imet	0.109	1373	63.61	4.111	9.777	0.2765	3.811	374.5	27.26	3.083	6.518	0.1760	3.839
Eucal-ivc	0.124	1477	87.96	5.051	9.436	0.1722	2.107	402.9	37.70	3.788	6.290	0.1096	2.088
Acacia-ivc	0.131	1349	79.04	3.422	12.621	0.2048	3.320	368.0	33.88	2.566	8.414	0.1303	3.349
Must-imet	0.102	1352	55.97	3.840	12.65	0.1620	2.224	368.7	23.99	2.880	8.433	0.1031	2.224
Eucal-3R	0.082	1536	60.15	2.833	7.982	0.0728	0.9416	418.9	25.78	2.125	5.321	0.0463	0.9358
Eucal-imet	0.107	1500	64.71	3.883	16.60	0.1922	2.463	409.0	27.73	2.912	11.06	0.1223	2.156
Acaciatm	0.099	1391	66.47	3.936	7.762	0.0921	1.038	379.5	28.49	2.952	5.174	0.0586	0.8880
Root-ivm	0.110	1710	75.89	3.864	18.76	0.4470	3.969	466.3	32.52	2.898	12.50	0.2845	3.364
Acacia-3R	0.115	1374	64.70	9.399	9.653	0.1782	2.054	374.8	27.73	7.049	6.435	0.1134	1.974
Root-tm	0.089	1742	49.98	11.69	16.30	0.4890	1.040	475.1	21.42	8.766	10.87	0.3112	1.021
Must-ivc	0.160	1135	55.34	4.792	26.92	0.1770	4.251	309.5	23.72	3.594	17.95	0.1126	4.258
Acacia-ivm	0.212	1260	125.8	10.79	11.94	0.1929	3.001	343.6	53.92	8.093	7.961	0.1227	3.022
Must-tm	0.113	1302	65.57	7.580	8.487	0.0490	0.6310	355.1	28.10	5.685	5.658	0.0312	0.6310
Charbriq	0.156	1594	120.6	5.335	16.13	0.1590	2.859	434.7	51.68	4.001	10.75	0.1012	1.431
Eucal-ivm	0.239	1338	139.1	11.45	25.13	0.1592	2.532	364.9	59.63	8.589	16.75	0.1013	2.324
Dung-ivc	0.138	1046	31.62	3.580	31.68	0.3140	2.050	285.3	13.55	2.685	21.12	0.1998	2.032
Charcoal	0.202	2411	275.1	7.906	10.48	0.2410	2.375	657.5	117.9	5.930	6.987	0.1534	2.049
Rice-tm	0.106	1101	48.70	5.390	9.390	0.2200	0.8050	300.3	20.87	4.043	6.260	0.1400	0.8020
Dung-ivm	0.126	1065	30.31	3.250	29.49	0.3190	1.645	290.5	12.99	2.438	19.66	0.2030	1.631
Dung-tm	0.142	1027	49.58	5.700	18.81	0.3080	2.210	280.1	21.25	4.275	12.54	0.1960	1.609
Must-ivm	0.279	1069	94.10	24.92	27.87	0.1830	3.702	291.5	40.33	18.69	18.58	0.1165	3.707
Rice-ivm	0.249	983.0	101.0	4.240	8.036	0.1970	15.47	268.1	43.29	3.180	5.357	0.1254	14.85
Dung-hara	0.209	974.0	61.39	17.56	23.22	0.2920	0.5500	265.6	26.31	13.17	15.48	0.1858	0.5450

^{*}For those fuel-stove combinations where N_2O measurements are missing, the emission ratios were extrapolated from those for the same fuel or the fuel with a similar nitrogen content.

Table 8. Ultimate emission factors of pollutant mass by fuel energy content (g/MJ) and delivered energy to pot (g/MJ-del)

Fuel-Stove	Energy	Overall		В	By Fuel En	ergy (g/M.	J)			By De	livered En	ergy (g/M.	J-del)	
	(kJ/kg)	$\mathit{Eff} = \eta$	CO_2	CO	CH_4	TNMOC	N_2O	TSP	CO_2	CO	CH_4	TNMOC	N_2O	TSP
Biogas	17710		81.54	0.1101	0.0567	0.0320	0.00536	0.0296	142.0	0.1918	0.0989	0.0558	0.00935	0.0516
LPG	45840	0.536	67.30	0.3257	0.00109	0.4097	0.00321	0.0112	125.6	0.6076	0.00203	0.7643	0.00598	0.0209
Kero-wick	43120	0.500	70.20	0.4093	0.0067	0.3446	0.00183	0.0120	140.4	0.8186	0.0134	0.6892	0.00366	0.0239
Kero-pres	43120	0.470	68.25	1.440	0.0248	0.4453	0.00237	0.0163	145.2	3.064	0.0528	0.9474	0.00503	0.0346
Root-imet	15480	0.228	112.2	4.824	0.2262	0.7604	0.0308	0.0760	492.0	21.16	0.9920	3.335	0.1350	0.3332
Acacia-imet	15100	0.257	90.95	4.213	0.2723	0.6475	0.0183	0.2524	353.9	16.39	1.059	2.519	0.0713	0.9820
Eucal-ivc	15330	0.287	96.37	5.738	0.3295	0.6155	0.0112	0.1374	335.8	19.99	1.148	2.145	0.0391	0.4788
Acacia-ivc	15100	0.290	89.36	5.235	0.2266	0.8358	0.0136	0.2199	308.2	18.05	0.7814	2.882	0.0468	0.7581
Must-imet	16530	0.217	81.79	3.386	0.2323	0.7653	0.00980	0.1345	376.9	15.60	1.071	3.527	0.0452	0.6200
Eucal-3R	15330	0.177	100.2	3.924	0.1848	0.5207	0.00475	0.0614	566.1	22.17	1.044	2.942	0.0268	0.3470
Eucal-imet	15330	0.214	97.83	4.221	0.2533	1.083	0.0125	0.1607	457.2	19.72	1.184	5.059	0.0586	0.7509
Acaciatm	15100	0.182	92.15	4.402	0.2606	0.5140	0.00610	0.0687	506.3	24.19	1.432	2.824	0.0335	0.3776
Root-ivm	15480	0.197	110.4	4.902	0.2496	1.212	0.0289	0.2564	560.6	24.89	1.267	6.151	0.1466	1.301
Acacia-3R	15100	0.181	91.01	4.285	0.6224	0.6392	0.0118	0.1360	502.8	23.67	3.439	3.532	0.0652	0.7515
Root-tm	15480	0.142	112.5	3.229	0.7550	1.053	0.0316	0.0672	792.5	22.74	5.317	7.415	0.2225	0.4733
Must-ivc	16530	0.185	68.66	3.348	0.2899	1.629	0.0107	0.2572	371.2	18.10	1.567	8.803	0.0579	1.390
Acacia-ivm	15100	0.235	83.43	8.331	0.7146	0.7908	0.0128	0.1988	355.0	35.45	3.041	3.365	0.0543	0.8457
Must-tm	16530	0.124	78.77	3.967	0.4586	0.5134	0.00296	0.0382	635.2	31.99	3.698	4.141	0.0239	0.3078
Charbriq	15930	0.164	100.1	7.570	0.3349	1.013	0.0100	0.1795	610.1	46.16	2.042	6.174	0.0609	1.094
Eucal-ivm	15330	0.220	87.28	9.076	0.7471	1.639	0.0104	0.1652	396.7	41.26	3.396	7.452	0.0472	0.7507
Dung-ivc	11760	0.128	88.95	2.689	0.3044	2.694	0.0267	0.1743	694.9	21.01	2.378	21.05	0.2086	1.362
Charcoal	25720	0.175	93.74	10.70	0.3074	0.4075	0.0094	0.0923	535.7	61.13	1.756	2.328	0.0535	0.5277
Rice-tm	13030	0.098	84.50	3.738	0.4137	0.7206	0.0169	0.0618	862.2	38.14	4.221	7.354	0.1723	0.6304
Dung-ivm	11760	0.100	90.56	2.577	0.2764	2.507	0.0271	0.1399	905.6	25.77	2.764	25.07	0.2713	1.399
Dung-tm	11760	0.094	87.33	4.216	0.4847	1.599	0.0262	0.1879	929.0	44.85	5.156	17.02	0.2786	1.999
Must-ivm	16530	0.135	64.67	5.693	1.508	1.686	0.0111	0.2240	479.0	42.17	11.17	12.49	0.0820	1.659
Rice-ivm	13030	0.109	75.44	7.751	0.3254	0.6167	0.0151	1.187	692.1	71.11	2.985	5.658	0.1387	10.89
Dung-hara	11760	0.082	82.82	5.220	1.493	1.974	0.0248	0.0468	1010	63.66	18.21	24.08	0.3028	0.5704

The average emission factors (EF_m) for various fuel/stove combinations are compared with other reported values in **Table 9.** It shows that the CO_2 , CO and CH_4 emission factors for LPG are comparable to the emission factors for LPG found in Manila Pilot study. But the TNMOC emission factor (19 g/kg) is much higher than reported in the Manila study. For kerosene wick the CO_2 , TNMOC emission factors are close to the Manila study results. But CO and CH_4 emission factors are less than the Manila study results.

The CO emission factor for the kerosene wick stove is even less than that reported by TERI (1987). For charcoal the CO₂, CO, & CH₄ emission factors of the present study are comparable to the Manila study results, but TNMOC is higher. For fuelwood, the CO emission factors are lower than the CO emission factor 100 g/kg reported in the Manila study, but fall in the range of 13-68 reported by TERI (1987) and the range 17-130 reported by Smith (1987). CO emission factor for dungcake and crop residues are within the range reported by TERI (1987).

Figures 8, 9, 10, and 11 show the emission factors by delivered energy (EF_t) for CO₂, CO, CH₄, and TNMOC for various fuel/stove tested. Note the general agreement with the energy ladder framework (Smith 1990; OTA, 1992); i.e., that efficiency increases and emissions per meal decrease along a spectrum from solid to liquid to gaseous fuels.

E. Comparison with IPCC Default Emission Factors

Table 10 shows the default emission factors recommended by the IPCC (1997) for residential fuel use. As can be seen by comparison with **Table 7**, the IPCC values generally lie within the range of values found for various biomass-stove combinations in India. Compared to those for kerosene and LPG, however, the IPCC values for "oil" and natural gas, however, are substantially lower for CO, TNMOC, and N₂O, although being similar for methane. These differences indicate that the IPCC values are probably not suitable for use with these cooking fuels, at least under Indian conditions.

F. Variation

To give an idea of the statistical variation, the COV for all Ef_m over the three separate test runs, are presented in **Table 11** (an error analysis is presented in **Appendix G**). Here are comments by pollutant:

- CO₂ emissions show little variation across all fuel/stove combinations tested, i.e., COV < 0.1.
- CO emissions exhibit intermediate levels of variation, i.e. 0.1>COV<0.4.
- CH₄ emissions show high COV (1.5) for the two gas stoves, probably because measured fluegas concentrations were near background levels and the equipment detection limits. Dung-hara exhibited a high COV (1.1) because one run had a particularly high level. All other fuel/stove combinations exhibit COV < 0.8, with most <0.5.
- TNMOC emissions all have COV < 1.0 with many < 0.3.
- N₂O emissions exhibit four COV above 1.0 with most of the rest between 0.5 and 1.0.
- TSP emissions for biogas and charbriquette were above 1.0, but most others were below 0.5.

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Table 9. Comparisons of emission factors (g/kg) by fuel mass with results from other studies

Fuel-stove		This Study					Manila Pilot Study Results (1)					Other (3)
	CO_2	CO	CH_4	TNMOC	N_2O	CO_2	CO	CH_4T	NMOC	N_2O	CO	CO
LPG	3085	15	0.05	18.8	0.15	3110	24	0.04	3	0.03		
Kero-wick	3027	18	0.3	14.8	0.08	3030	38	1	11	0.05	33-93	
Charcoal	2411	275	7.9	10.5	0.24	2740	230	8	4	0.04	-	
Acacia-imet	1373	64	4.1	9.8	0.28						24-39	
Acacia-tm	1391	66	3.9	7.8	0.09	1560	99	8	12	0.06	13-68	17-130
Must-imet	1352	56	3.8	12.7	0.16						76-114	
Dung-ivm	1065	30	3.3	29.5	0.32						26-67	

Source: ¹Smith et al., 1992

²TERI, 1987

³Smith, 1987

Table 10. IPCC default (uncontrolled) emission factors for residential fuel combustion (g/kg)

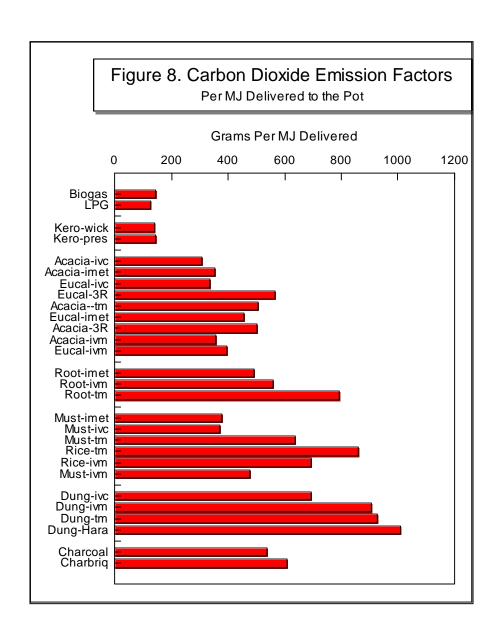
	CO	CH_4	TNMOC	N_2O
Gas ¹	2	0.2	0.2	0.005
Oil ²	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.03
Wood	80	5	9	0.06
Charcoal	200	6	3	0.03
Dung/Agricultural Wastes ³	68	4	8	0.05

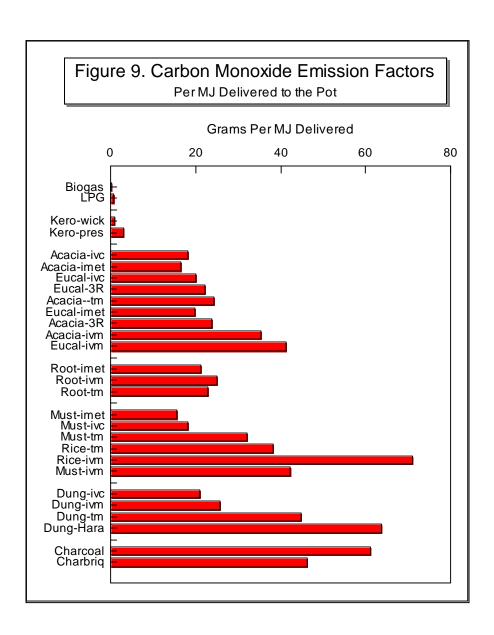
¹ Determined using the IPCC emission factors given for "Natural Gas" and the net calorific value given for "LPG"

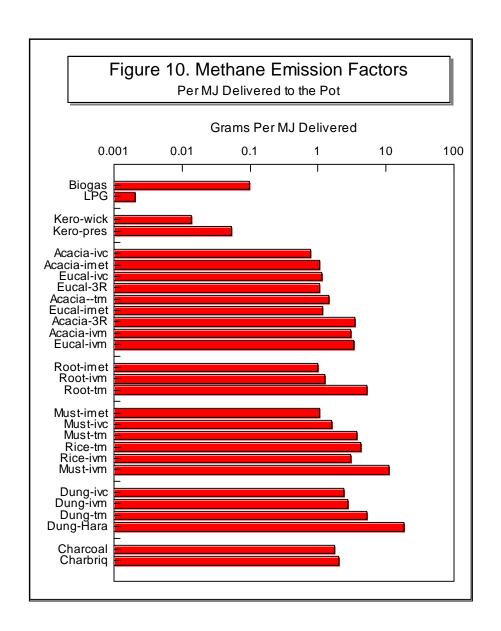
Source: IPCC, 1997

² Determined using the IPCC emission factors given for "Oil" and the net calorific value given for "Other Kerosene"

³ Determined using the IPCC emission factors given for "Other Biomass and Wastes" and the average of the net calorific values given for "Dung" and "Agricultural Waste"







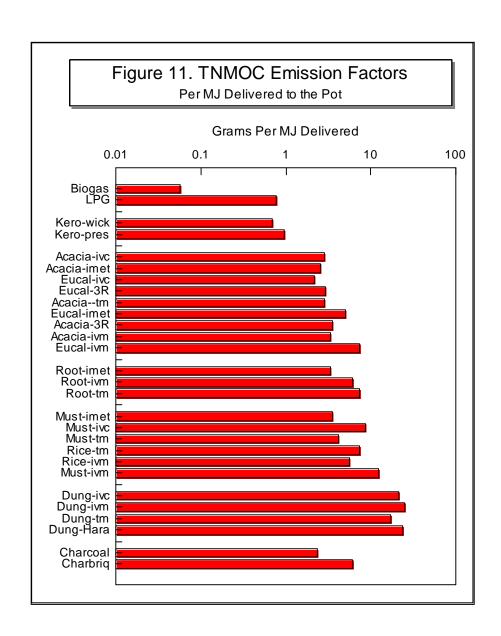


Table 11. Coefficients of variation (COV) for measurements for 3 tests of each fuel-stove combination

	CO_2	CO	CH_4	TNMOC	TSP
Biogas	0.017	0.41	1.49	1.01	1.26
LPG	0.052	0.15	1.47	0.28	0.18
Kero-wick	0.068	0.30	0.60	0.13	0.65
Kero-pressure	0.046	0.14	0.22	0.19	0.28
Root-imet	0.042	0.27	0.34	0.64	0.33
Acacia-imet	0.19	0.28	0.40	0.074	0.36
Eucal-ivc	0.036	0.41	0.73	1.05	0.31
Acacia-ivc	0.055	0.27	0.33	0.13	0.15
Must-imet	0.019	0.40	0.53	0.62	0.38
Eucal-3R	0.062	0.13	0.37	0.17	0.18
Eucal-imet	0.076	0.26	0.56	0.43	0.18
Acacia-tm	0.029	0.14	0.33	0.14	0.10
Root-ivm	0.087	0.18	0.42	0.31	0.53
Acacia-3R	0.034	0.10	0.29	0.16	0.36
Root-tm	0.11	0.55	0.81	0.083	0.68
Must-ivc	0.049	0.30	0.39	0.51	0.48
Acacia-ivm	0.055	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.32
Must-tm	0.059	0.36	0.42	0.89	0.15
Charbriq	0.076	0.21	0.51	0.31	1.18
Eucal-ivm	0.12	0.051	0.24	0.27	0.11
Dung-ivc	0.087	0.35	0.44	0.20	0.26
Charcoal	0.12	0.21	0.47	0.092	0.38
Rice-tm	0.10	0.24	0.59	0.15	0.22
Dung-ivm	0.009	0.30	0.57	0.16	0.20
Dung-tm	0.013	0.09	0.20	0.09	0.16
Must-ivm	0.046	0.29	0.57	0.17	0.091
Rice-ivm	0.062	0.59	0.32	0.062	0.81
Dung-Hara	0.077	0.22	1.10	0.24	0.21